

MERCK 1943

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 CFR §1.5)

09/830288

TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. §371		
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED
PCT/EP99/07689	13 OCTOBER 1999	30 OCTOBER 1998
TITLE OF INVENTION COMPOSITIONS FOR THE TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES		
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US BUCHHOLZ, Herwig, et al.		
Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:		
1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is a FIRST submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. §371.		
2. <input type="checkbox"/> This is a SECOND or SUBSEQUENT submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. §371.		
3. <input type="checkbox"/> This express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. §371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. §371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1).		
4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19 th month from the earliest claimed priority date.		
5. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. §371(c)(2)) a. <input type="checkbox"/> is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). b. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> has been transmitted by the International Bureau. c. <input type="checkbox"/> is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).		
6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. §371(c)(2)).		
7. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. §371(c)(3)) a. <input type="checkbox"/> are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). b. <input type="checkbox"/> have been transmitted by the International Bureau. c. <input type="checkbox"/> have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired. d. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> have not been made and will not be made.		
8. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. §371(c)(3)).		
9. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. §371(c)(4)).		
10. <input type="checkbox"/> A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. §371(c)(5)).		
Items 11. to 16. below concern document(s) or information included:		
11. <input type="checkbox"/> An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 C.F.R. §§1.97 and 1.98.		
12. <input type="checkbox"/> An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 C.F.R. §§3.28 and 3.31 is included.		
13. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A FIRST preliminary amendment.		
14. <input type="checkbox"/> A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment.		
15. <input type="checkbox"/> A substitute specification.		
16. <input type="checkbox"/> A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.		
16. <input type="checkbox"/> Other items or information:		

U.S. APPLICATION NO. 09/7850288

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO
PCT/EP99/07689ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER
MERCK 194317. The following fees are submitted:**BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR §1.492 (a) (1) - (5):**

Search Report has been prepared by the EPO or JPO.....	\$860.00
International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR §1.482).....	\$690.00
No international preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR §1.482) but international search fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR §1.445(a)(2)).....	\$710.00
Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR §1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR §1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO.....	\$1000.00
International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR §1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(2)-(4).....	\$100.00

CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY**ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =**

\$860.00

Surcharge of **\$130.00** for furnishing the oath or declaration later than 20 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 C.F.R. §1.492(e)).

CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE	
Total claims	12 - 20 =	0	x \$ 18.00	\$0.00
Independent claims	2 - 3 =	0	x \$ 80.00	\$0.00
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(S) (if applicable)			+ \$ 270.00	

TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =

\$860.00

Reduction of 1/2 for filing by small entity, if applicable. A Verified Small Entity Statement must also be filed (Note 37 C.F.R. §§1.9, 1.27, 1.28).

SUBTOTAL = \$860.00

Processing fee of **\$130.00** for furnishing the English translation later than 20 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 C.F.R. §1.492(f)).

TOTAL NATIONAL FEE = \$860.00

Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 C.F.R. §1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 C.F.R. §§3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property.

TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED = \$860.00

Amount to be refunded:	
charged:	

a. A check in the amount of \$860.00 to cover the above fees is enclosed.

b. Please charge my Deposit Account No. 13-3402 in the amount of \$ to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

c. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 13-3402. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 C.F.R. §§1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 C.F.R. §1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.

SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO: Customer Number 23,599



23599

PATENT TRADEMARK OFFICE

Filed: 25 APRIL 2001

AJZ:jmm

Anthony J. Zelano
NAME

27,969
REGISTRATION NUMBER

IN THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE

International Application No. : PCT/EP99/07689
International Filing Date : 13 OCTOBER 1999
Priority Date(s) Claimed : 30 OCTOBER 1998
Applicant(s) (DO/EO/US) : BUCHHOLZ, Herwig, et al.

Title: COMPOSITIONS FOR THE TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

SIR:

Prior to calculating the national fee, and prior to examination in the National Phase of
the above-identified International application, please amend as follows:

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Before the 1st paragraph, please insert the following new paragraph:

--This application claims the benefit of priority of U.S. Provisional Application

60/106,205, filed October 30, 1998.--

IN THE CLAIMS:

3. (Amended) Composition according to claim 1, characterized in that
component B consists of one or more compounds selected from dihydrofolic acid,
tetrahydrofolic acid, 5-methyltetrahydrofolic acid, 5-formyltetrahydrofolic acid, 10-
formyltetrahydrofolic acid, 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolic acid, 5,10-methenyltetrahydrofolic
acid or their physiologically acceptable salts.

5. (Amended) Composition according to claim 1, characterized in that
component C consists of one or more compounds selected from mono-, di- or triglycoside
bioflavonoids containing the aglycone quercetin.

7. (Amended) Composition according to claim 1 for the treatment and prevention of transmethylation disorders.

8. (Amended) Composition according to claim 1 for the treatment and prevention of cardiovascular diseases.

9. (Amended) Composition according to claim 1 for the treatment and prevention of atherogenic and/or thrombogenic diseases.

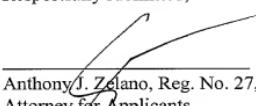
10. (Amended) Composition according to claim 1 for the treatment and prevention of diseases associated with hyperhomocysteinemia.

11. (Amended) Composition according to claim 1 for the treatment and prevention of premature occlusive arterial disease, severe vascular disease in infancy and childhood, progressive arterial stenosis, intermittent claudication, renovascular hypertension, ischemic cerebrovascular disease, premature retinal artery and retinal vein occlusion, cerebral occlusive arterial disease, occlusive peripheral arterial disease, premature death due to thromboembolic disease and/or ischemic heart disease.

REMARKS

The purpose of this Preliminary Amendment is to eliminate multiple dependent claims in order to avoid the additional fee. Applicants reserve the right to reintroduce claims to canceled combined subject matter.

Respectfully submitted,



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AJZ:jmm

VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

A new paragraph was inserted in the specification. Therefore a marked up version is not required.

Claim 3, 5, 7-11 have been amended as follows:

3. (Amended) Composition according to ~~one of claims~~ claim 1 or 2, characterized in that component B consists of one or more compounds selected from dihydrofolic acid, tetrahydrofolic acid, 5-methyltetrahydrofolic acid, 5-formyltetrahydrofolic acid, 10-formyltetrahydrofolic acid, 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolic acid, 5,10-methenyltetrahydrofolic acid or their physiologically acceptable salts.

5. (Amended) Composition according to ~~one of claims~~ claim 1 to 4, characterized in that component C consists of one or more compounds selected from mono-, di- or triglycoside bioflavonoids containing the aglycone quercetin.

7. (Amended) Composition according to ~~one of claims~~ claim 1 to 6 for the treatment and prevention of transmethylation disorders.

8. (Amended) Composition according to ~~one of claims~~ claim 1 to 6 for the treatment and prevention of cardiovascular diseases.

9. (Amended) Composition according to ~~one of claims~~ claim 1 to 6 for the treatment and prevention of atherogenic and/or thrombogenic diseases.

10. (Amended) Composition according to ~~one of claims~~ claim 1 to 6 for the treatment and prevention of diseases associated with hyperhomocysteinemia.

11. (Amended) Composition according to ~~one of claims~~ claim 1 to 6 for the treatment and prevention of premature occlusive arterial disease, severe vascular disease in infancy and childhood, progressive arterial stenosis, intermittent claudication, renovascular hypertension, ischemic cerebrovascular disease, premature retinal artery and retinal vein occlusion, cerebral occlusive arterial disease, occlusive peripheral arterial disease, premature death due to thromboembolic disease and/or ischemic heart disease.

Compositions for the treatment and prevention of
cardiovascular diseases

5 The invention relates to compositions for the treatment and prevention of transmethylation disorders, preferably cardiovascular diseases such as atherogenic and thrombogenic diseases.

10 It has been documented that symptoms of cardiovascular diseases are often associated with elevated plasma levels of homocysteine (hyperhomocysteinemia). Investigations support the hypothesis that plasma homocysteine is a risk factor for coronary, cerebral, and peripheral occlusive diseases, as well as for carotid thickening. Furthermore, results of several studies show that the plasma homocysteine level is influenced by heredity. The data also suggest that there is no threshold effect but that a graded relation between elevated plasma levels of homocysteine and risk of cardiovascular disease exists (M.R. Malinow, J. Nutr. 126 (1996) 1238-1243).

25 In the human body, homocysteine is formed from methionine. In a simplified description methionine is condensed with adenosine triphosphate to produce S-adenosylmethionine and the latter is converted to S-adenosylhomocysteine. S-Adenosylhomocysteine is rapidly metabolised to homocysteine which is an important branch-point metabolite. It can be regenerated back to methionine, it can be converted to S-adenosylhomocysteine or it can enter the trans-sulfuration-pathway by reaction to cystathionine.

30 In the past, it has been the aim of several studies to treat hyperhomocysteinemia, i.e. to lower the elevated plasma homocysteine levels. It is known that betaine and choline, which is converted to betaine by oxidation, may act as methylating agents. For example, the enzyme-catalyzed reaction between betaine and homocysteine in the human organism leads

to the formation of methionine and dimethylglycine and the treatment with betaine is known to be efficient in lowering homocysteine concentrations. Other attempts included the supplementation of vitamins like vitamin B₆, 5 vitamin B₁₂ or usual multivitamins, vitamin B₆ in combination with a methionine restriction, methylcobalamin, folic acid, folic acid together with vitamins B₆ and B₁₂, folate, and occasionally folate in combination with vitamin B₆, vitamin B₁₂, choline or betaine (M.R. Malinow, J. Nutr. 126 10 (1996) 1238-1243).

However, the effectiveness of the previously applied compositions was not 15 satisfactory. The treatment approach has not been linked to the complexity of the transmethylation metabolism.

The invention had the object of providing new compositions for the treatment and prevention of transmethylation disorders, preferably 20 cardiovascular diseases such as atherogenic and thrombogenic diseases, which are more effective.

It has now been found that this object can be achieved with compositions 25 which comprise one or more active ingredients and, optionally, one or more nutritional substances, solid, liquid and/or semiliquid excipients or auxiliaries, characterized in that the active ingredients consist of

- a) a component A consisting of one or more compounds selected from methyl and methylene donors,
- b) a component B consisting of one or more methyl transporters, and
- c) a component C consisting of one or more bioflavonoids.

The invention furthermore relates to compositions for the treatment and prevention of diseases associated with hyperhomocysteinemia.

5 Bioflavonoids are widely distributed among plants. High concentrations can be obtained from all citrus fruits, rose hips, and black currants. Commercial methods extract the rinds of oranges, tangerines, lemons, kumquats, and grapefruits. The bioflavonoids are known to strengthen the capillaries and to prevent oxidative damages in cells and tissues.

As mentioned above, it has been documented that cardiovascular diseases are associated with hyperhomocysteinemia. If homocysteine

15 plasma, it is an indicator of atherogenic and thrombogenic conditions which lead to the formation of plaques in blood vessels and to the development of thrombi, i.e. to the coagulation of blood within blood vessels. According to the invention it has now been found that an elevated homocysteine level is a sign of the inadequate methyl pool involving both methyl donors and methyl transporters. Therefore, the homocysteine level in the human body may be used as an indicator of the state of the transmethylation metabolism in certain cases.

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25 In the human body, one-carbon or C₁ groups exist in several oxidation states. These groups include methyl groups, methylene groups, methylidyne groups, carbonyl groups, formyl groups, hydroxymethyl groups, and carboxyl groups. Practically, these groups can be divided into 30 groups at the oxidation level of methanol, formaldehyde, and formate. Exemplary sources of the methyl group (methanol oxidation level) are methionine, adenosylmethionine, methylated glycines, and choline. The 35 sources of methylene group (formaldehyde oxidation level) are serine and glycine. One of the sources of the group at the formate oxidation level is

e.g. histidine. All of these one-carbon groups form the so-called one-carbon pool and participate in many important reactions. As the methyl group is biochemically the most ubiquitous, the one-carbon pool is often referred to as the methyl pool.

The metabolic events of methyl groups are usually specified as trans-methylation, whereas the involved molecules are called transmethylators. Depending upon their function during the metabolic events, the transmethylators are classified as methyl donors, methyl transporters, and methyl acceptors. Methyl donors are e.g. methionine, S-adenosyl-methionine, choline, methylglycine (sarcosine), dimethylglycine, and trimethylglycine (betaine). Methyl transporters are e.g. tetrahydrofolates which are derived from folic acid and methylcobalamin and adenosyl-cobalamin, which are coenzymes derived from vitamin B₁₂. Methyl acceptors include all nucleic acids, proteins, most of them enzyme proteins, phospholipids (components of biomembranes), and many biological amines, which serve as neurotransmitters in many cases.

The properly functioning methylation of these four classes of acceptor molecules is of importance for their biochemical activity. The methylation of the nucleic acids assures their structure stability and their accurate genetic performance. The methylation of the enzyme proteins ensures their specificity and efficiency and prevents the accumulation of intermediary metabolites. The methylation of the phospholipids provides an optimal cytomembrane functionality and the methylation of the biological amines guarantees their specificity and effectiveness.

A decrease of the pool of methyl donors and/or of methyl transporters may lead to transmethylation disorders. Impairments of the methylation (also referred to as demethylations) of one or more components of the four

methyl acceptor classes may occur and dysfunctions of these methyl acceptors may be the consequence. Metabolic dysfunctions and diseases may result.

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Methyl acceptors also include many intermediary metabolites such as homocysteine. The methylation of homocysteine removes its negative effects on the vascular endothelia.

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It has been documented that the major sites of atherosclerosis among humans with hyperhomocysteinemia are abdominal aorta, iliac arteries, internal carotid arteries, subclavian arteries, renal arteries, celiac trunk, mesenteric arteries, middle cerebral artery, basilar artery, and anterior cerebral arteries.

15

Major cardiovascular diseases associated with hyperhomocysteinemia are premature occlusive arterial disease, severe vascular disease in infancy and childhood, progressive arterial stenosis, intermittent claudication, renovascular hypertension, ischemic cerebrovascular disease, premature retinal artery and retinal vein occlusion, cerebral occlusive arterial disease, occlusive peripheral arterial disease, premature death due to thromboembolic disease, and ischemic heart disease (S.H. Mudd et al., Am. J. Hum. Genet. 33 (1981) 883-893; G.H.J. Boers et al., The New England Journal of Medicine 313(12) (1985) 709-715; R. Clarke et al., The New England Journal of Medicine 324(17) (1991) 1149-1155; S.S. Kang et al., Am. J. Hum. Genet. 48 (1991) 536-545; E.M. Wenzler et al., Am. J. Ophthalmol. 115(2) (1993) 162-167; R.P. Reis et al., Acta Med. Port. 7(5) (1994) 285-289; K. Robinson et al., Cleve. Clin. J. Med. 61(6) (1994) 438-450; M.R. Malinow, J. Nutr. 126 (1996) 1238-1243; J.B. Ubbink et al., J. Nutr. 126 (1996) 1254-1257; M.R. Malinow et al., Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis and Vascular Biology 17(6) (1997) 1157-1162; S.E.S. Miner et al., Clinical Chemistry 30(3) (1997) 189-201).

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The invention furthermore relates to compositions for treatment and prevention of these major cardiovascular diseases.

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The expression "methyl donor" (component A) stands for substances which are able to deliver methyl groups to transporter molecules.

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The expression "methylene donor" (component A) stands for substances which are able to deliver methylene groups to transporter molecules.

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The expression "methyl transporter" (component B) is used for substances which are able to transfer methyl groups to acceptor molecules. Therefore, the methyl transporters have to contain a transferable methyl group or they have to be able to remove a transferable methyl group from the donor molecules. Alternatively, they have to be able to remove another group from the donor molecules, but a group that may be converted to a transferable methyl group during the metabolic events or they have to contain such a group. For example, it is known that tetrahydrofolate may be converted to the 5-methyl derivative, which is able to transfer its methyl group to acceptor molecules. Furthermore, it is documented that the 5-methyl, 5-formyl, 10-formyl, 5,10-methylene, and 5,10-methenyl derivatives of tetrahydrofolate may be converted enzymatically into each other, i.e. each of these compounds may be converted to the 5-methyl derivative. Therefore, all of the above mentioned derivatives of tetrahydrofolate are methyl transporters within the meaning of the present invention.

20

If component A of the inventive compositions consists only of methylene donors, component B has to comprise at least one methyl transporter which is able to remove methylene groups from the methylene donors and convert these methylene groups to transferable methyl groups.

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Preferred methyl or methylene donors (component A) are selected from betaine, dimethylglycine, sarcosine, serine, and their physiologically acceptable salts.

5 The methylene donor serine is a component of phosphatidylserine, a naturally occurring phospholipid component of cellular membranes involved in a number of vital processes, such as nerve cell differentiation, activation and renewal, nerve transmitter production, ion transport etc..
10 The methylene donors may also function as methyl group suppliers.

Preferred methyl transporters (component B) are selected from dihydrofolic acid, tetrahydrofolic acid, 5-methyltetrahydrofolic acid, 5-formyltetrahydrofolic acid, 10-formyltetrahydrofolic acid, 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolic acid, 5,10-methenyltetrahydrofolic acid or their physiologically acceptable salts. Particularly preferred methyl transporters are derivatives of L- or (S)-glutamic acid and are selected from (6S)-tetrahydrofolic acid, 5-methyl-(6S)-tetrahydrofolic acid, 5-formyl-(6S)-tetrahydrofolic acid, 10-formyl-(6R)-tetrahydrofolic acid, 5,10-methylene-(6R)-tetrahydrofolic acid, 5,10-methenyl-(6R)-tetrahydrofolic acid or their physiologically acceptable salts. Among these the methyl transporter 5-methyl-(6S)-tetrahydrofolic acid (which is also referred to as L-5-methyltetrahydrofolic acid) or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof is especially preferred. L-5-methyltetrahydrofolic acid penetrates all organs of the human body.

The physiologically acceptable salts of the methyl donors and methylene donors can be obtained by converting a base of these compounds with an acid into the associated acid addition salt. Acids which yield physiologically harmless salts are e.g. inorganic acids, for example sulfuric acid, nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, phosphoric acids, such as orthophosphoric acid, organic acids, in particular aliphatic, alicyclic, araliphatic, aromatic or heterocyclic monobasic or polybasic carboxylic or sulfuric acids, for example formic acid, acetic acid, propionic acid,

diethylacetic acid, malonic acid, succinic acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, lactic acid, tartaric acid, malic acid, citric acid, gluconic acid, ascorbic acid or nicotinic acid.

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Furthermore, the physiologically acceptable salts of the methyl donors and methylene donors can be obtained by converting an acid of these compounds with a base into one of its physiologically harmless metal salts or ammonium salts. Suitable salts in this context are, in particular, the sodium, potassium, magnesium, calcium and ammonium salts, and also substituted ammonium salts, for example the dimethyl-, diethyl- or diisopropylammonium salts, monoethanol-, diethanol- or diisopropylammonium salts, cyclohexyl- or dicyclohexylammonium salts or dibenzyl-ethylenediammonium salts, and also, for example, salts with arginine or lysine.

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15 The physiologically acceptable salts of the methyl transporters are selected from alkali metal or alkaline earth metal salts, preferably from sodium, potassium, magnesium, and calcium salts.

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20 The physiologically acceptable salts of the methyl transporters are selected from alkali metal or alkaline earth metal salts, preferably from sodium, potassium, magnesium, and calcium salts.

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Preferred bioflavonoids (component C) are selected from mono-, di- or triglycoside bioflavonoids containing the aglycone quercetin. Especially preferred bioflavonoids are selected from isoquercetin (quercetin-3-glucoside; pyranoside form), quercitrin (quercetin-3-rhamnoside), isoquercitrin (quercetin-3-glucoside; furanoside form), quercimeritrin (quercetin-7-glucoside), spiraeosid (quercetin-4'-glucoside), rutin (quercetin-3-rutinoside), and hyperin (quercetin-3-galactoside).

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35 If amino acids mentioned above or below may occur in more than one enantiomeric form, all of these forms and also mixtures thereof are included (e.g. the DL-forms). Preferably, the amino acids mentioned have (S)- or (L)-configuration even if this is not stated explicitly.

DOKA 0025764

In preferred compositions according to the invention the molar ratio of component A : component B : component C is from 20,000 : 1 : 10,000 to
5 500 : 1 : 100.

The present invention relates to compositions containing or comprising one or more active ingredients according to claim 1.

10 For instance, the present invention relates to food or food supplement compositions comprising one or more active ingredients according to claim 1. These food or food supplement compositions may optionally also comprise one or more solid, liquid and/or semiliquid excipients or auxiliaries which are known from prior art. The inventive food compositions comprise one or more active ingredients and one or more nutritional substances. The inventive food supplement compositions do not need to contain nutritional substances, but can be used for the preparation of food compositions.

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35 The nutritional substances encompass all materials which are suited for consumption both by animals and/or by human beings, e.g. vitamins and provitamins thereof, fats, minerals or amino acids. Nutritional substances, which can be part of the inventive food compositions are e.g. materials, which are derived substantially from a single natural source such as sugar, unsweetened juice, nectar or puree from a single species of plant, such as unsweetened apple juice (including a blend of different varieties of apple juice), grapefruit juice, orange juice, apple sauce, apricot nectar, tomato juice, tomato sauce, tomato puree, grain plants of a single species and materials produced from grain plants of a single species, such as corn syrup, rye flour, wheat flour or oat bran. The inventive food compositions also comprise nutritional substances which are mixtures of different of the abovementioned materials, such as multivitamin preparations or

sweetened juice. Further nutritional substances, which can be part of the inventive food compositions are e.g. food preparations such as breakfast foods, e.g. prepared cereals, toaster pastries, and breakfast drink mixes, 5 infant formulas, dietary supplements, complete diet formulas, and weight-loss preparations, such as weight-loss drinks and weight-loss bars. Further examples for nutritional substances, which can be part of the inventive food compositions are e.g. animal feed or animal feed supplements (for example for poultry), and pet foods.

10 The nutritional substances include all edible combinations of carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, inorganic elements, trace elements, vitamins, water, and active metabolites of plants and animals.

15 The inventive food or food supplement compositions are preferably used for oral administration, e.g. in the form of food, pills, tablets, capsules, powders, syrups, solutions, or suspensions or as products absorbable 20 through mucosal membranes.

25 The inventive food or food supplement compositions can be prepared by methods which are well-known to the expert.

30 Furthermore, the present invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising one or more active ingredients according to claim 1. These inventive pharmaceutical compositions can be used in human or veterinary medicine. Suitable excipients are organic or inorganic substances which are suitable for enteral, parenteral or topical administration and which do not react with the novel compounds, for example water, vegetable oils, benzyl alcohols, alkylene glycols, polyethylene glycols, glycerol triacetate, 35 gelatin, carbohydrates such as lactose or starch, magnesium stearate, talc, petrolatum. Used for oral administration are, in particular, tablets, pills, coated tablets, capsules, powders, granules, syrups, solutions or

5 drops, for rectal administration are suppositories, for parenteral administration are solutions, preferably oily or aqueous solutions, also suspensions, emulsions or implants, for topical administration are ointments, creams or powders. The novel pharmaceutical compositions can also be lyophilized, and the resulting lyophilizates be used, for example, for producing injection preparations. The stated preparations can be sterilized and/or comprise auxiliaries such as lubricants, preservatives, 10 stabilizers and/or wetting agents, emulsifiers, salts to influence the osmotic pressure, buffer substances, colorants, flavourings and/or several other active substances, for example one or more vitamins.

15 The specific dose for each patient depends on a wide variety of factors, for example on the activity of the specific compounds employed, on the age, bodyweight, general state of health, sex, on the diet, the time and route of administration, on the rate of excretion, medicinal substance combination and severity of the particular disorder for which the therapy is applied. Oral 20 administration is preferred.

25 The invention furthermore relates to the use of one or more compounds selected from methyl and methylene donors, one or more methyl transporters and one or more bioflavonoids for the preparation of compositions (e.g. pharmaceutical, food or food supplement compositions) for the treatment of transmethylation disorders, in particular by non-chemical means. The methyl donors, methylene donors, methyl 30 transporters, and bioflavonoids can for this purpose be converted into a suitable dosage form, optionally together with one or more nutritional substances, solid, liquid and/or semiliquid excipients or auxiliaries and, where appropriate, in combination with one or more other active substances.

The inventive compositions can be used for controlling transmethylation disorders, in particular cardiovascular diseases such as atherogenic and thrombogenic diseases.

5 The compounds used in the inventive compositions are commercially available or may be prepared in accordance with methods known per se and as described in the literature (for example in the standard works such as Houben-Weyl, Methoden der organischen Chemie [Methods of Organic Chemistry], Georg-Thieme-Verlag, Stuttgart).

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15 From the foregoing description, one skilled in the art can easily ascertain the essential characteristics of this invention and, without departing from the spirit and scope thereof, can make various changes and modifications of the invention to adapt it to various usages and conditions. Therefore, the following examples should be interpreted as an illustration of the present invention but not as a limitation thereof.

20 The following example 1 relates to the composition of active ingredients for one single serving.

Example 1

The active ingredients of the composition consist of

30	Betaine anhydrous	600 mg
	L-5-Methyltetrahydrofolic acid, calcium salt	0.5 mg
	Isoquerceatin	500 mg

and are related to an average bodyweight of about 70 kg.

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The following example A relates to a pharmaceutical preparation:

Example A: Tablets

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A mixture of 1 kg of the composition of active ingredients as given in example 1 and the appropriate amount of excipients (4 kg of lactose, 1.2 kg of potato starch, 0.2 kg of talc, and 0.1 kg of magnesium stearate) is compressed to tablets in a customary way so that each tablet comprises 1000 mg of the composition of active ingredients as given in example 1.

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patent claims

5 1. Composition comprising one or more active ingredients and, optionally, one or more nutritional substances, solid, liquid and/or semiliquid excipients or auxiliaries, characterized in that the active ingredients consist of

10 a) a component A consisting of one or more compounds selected from methyl and methylene donors,

15 b) a component B consisting of one or more methyl transporters, and

15 c) a component C consisting of one or more bioflavonoids.

20 2. Composition according to claim 1, characterized in that component A consists of one or more compounds selected from betaine, dimethylglycine, sarcosine and serine or their physiologically acceptable salts.

25 3. Composition according to one of claims 1 or 2, characterized in that component B consists of one or more compounds selected from dihydrofolic acid, tetrahydrofolic acid, 5-methyltetrahydrofolic acid, 5-formyltetrahydrofolic acid, 10-formyltetrahydrofolic acid, 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolic acid, 5,10-methenyltetrahydrofolic acid or their physiologically acceptable salts.

30 4. Composition according to claim 3, characterized in that component B consists of L-5-methyltetrahydrofolic acid or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof.

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5. Composition according to one of claims 1 to 4, characterized in that component C consists of one or more compounds selected from mono-, di- or triglycoside bioflavonoids containing the aglycone quercetin.

10 6. Composition according to claim 5, characterized in that component C consists of one or more compounds selected from isoquercetin, quercitrin, isoquercitrin, quercimeritin, spiraeosid, rutin, and hyperin.

15 7. Composition according to one of claims 1 to 6 for the treatment and prevention of transmethylation disorders.

20 8. Composition according to one of claims 1 to 6 for the treatment and prevention of cardiovascular diseases.

9. Composition according to one of claims 1 to 6 for the treatment and prevention of atherogenic and/or thrombogenic diseases.

25 10. Composition according to one of claims 1 to 6 for the treatment and prevention of diseases associated with hyperhomocysteinemia.

11. Composition according to one of claims 1 to 6 for the treatment and prevention of premature occlusive arterial disease, severe vascular disease in infancy and childhood, progressive arterial stenosis, intermittent claudication, renovascular hypertension, ischemic cerebrovascular disease, premature retinal artery and retinal vein occlusion, cerebral occlusive arterial disease, occlusive peripheral arterial disease, premature death due to thromboembolic disease and/or ischemic heart disease.

12. Use of one or more compounds selected from methyl and methylene donors, one or more methyl transporters, and one or more bioflavonoids in the preparation of a composition for the treatment of transmethylation disorders.

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Docket No.
MERCK**Declaration and Power of Attorney For Patent Application****English Language Declaration**

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

Compositions for the treatment and prevention of cardiovascular diseases

the specification of which

check one)

is attached hereto.

was filed on 13.10.1999 as United States Application No. or PCT International

Application Number PCT/EP99/07689

and was amended on _____

(if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the United States Patent and Trademark Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119(a)-(d) or Section 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or Section 365(a) of any PCT International application which designated at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate or PCT International application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign Application(s)

Priority Not Claimed

60/106,205 (Number)	USA (Country)	30 October 1998 (Day/Month/Year Filed)	<input type="checkbox"/>
 (Number)	 (Country)	 (Day/Month/Year Filed)	<input type="checkbox"/>
 (Number)	 (Country)	 (Day/Month/Year Filed)	<input type="checkbox"/>

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. Section 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below:

(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)
(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)
(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U. S. C. Section 120 of any United States application(s), or Section 365(c) of any PCT International application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. Section 112. I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the United States Patent and Trademark Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, C. F. R., Section 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT International filing date of this application:

(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)	(Status) (patented, pending, abandoned)
(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)	(Status) (patented, pending, abandoned)
(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)	(Status) (patented, pending, abandoned)

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith. (list name and registration number)

<u>L. William Millen (Reg. No. 19,544)</u>	<u>Diana Hamlet-King (Reg. No. 33,302)</u>
<u>John L. White (Reg. No. 17,746)</u>	<u>John A. Sopp (Reg. No. 33,103)</u>
<u>Anthony J. Zelano (Reg. No. 27,969)</u>	<u>Richard E. Kurtz (Reg. No. 33,936)</u>
<u>Alan E.J. Branigan (Reg. No. 20,565)</u>	<u>Richard M. Lebovitz (Reg. No. 37,067)</u>
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<input type="checkbox"/> Full name of sole or first inventor	<u>Herwig Buchholz</u>	Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Sole or first inventor's signature	<u>Herwig Buchholz</u>	<u>February 20, 2001</u>
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<input type="checkbox"/> Full name of second inventor, if any	<u>Jerzy D. Meduski</u>	Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Second inventor's signature	<u>Jerzy D. Meduski</u>	<u>February 20, 2001</u>
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